

The Glass of the Session Drawing Near—What Will Be Done and What Has Been Done—The Railroad Bill in Good Shape—The Trial for Murder Bill.

It seems to be an accepted fact that the legislature will adjourn on to-morrow night, and yet there are many who still decline to believe that it will do so—on the principle we presume that it is too good to be true. The legislature has been here now since July 29, so that if it adjourns on the day set for adjournment, the session will have lasted nearly 120 days. As the session is expected to be only forty days, this adjourned session is equal to three full sessions. It is probable that it will quit off at the time set by law.

THE TRIAL FOR MURDER BILL.

It is a notable fact that the bill prescribing trials for murder that a recommendation to mercy of itself commutes the sentence to imprisonment for life has not been repealed. Despite the clamor against this bill since the last session, the intent of the bill to remain in force is the subject of discussion before the judiciary committee, and has been examined by the house with a great deal of debate. Judge Hall drew this bill, and it is claimed by those who have watched its working that it is a highly merciful bill, and that in its original form the death sentence has always had a satisfying effect on juries, and that it has been almost impossible to get a verdict of guilty unless there was a capital offense.

The bill, however, contains a provision that a jury may approach a verdict more deliberately and make its verdict with more firmness. In any event it is the law for the next session, and it is to be hoped that it will be repealed. By the way, we note that Mr. Clegg has been convicted in Crawford county without the recommendation of the grand jury. He will be the first man hung under this bill.

A MISTAKE IN THE RECORD.

We note that Mr. C. D. Phillips in a recent speech spoke of the State agriculture society since Mrs. Yancey had been turned out of the president's office. This form of statement is unique. Colonel Yancey did not turn out of the presidency of the society, but distinctly stated at a full twelve months ago that he did not intend to be a candidate for re-election, and would not be a candidate for re-election. He made a capital presiding officer and was devoted to the best interests of the society. And by his influence one of the most prominent and influential members of the present assembly. Wherever Colonel Yancey's presence is noted, the people may be sure that he will be a candidate.

COMPTROLLER GENERAL REPORT.

It is doubtful if any appointment ever made in the state has met with such approval as that of Comptroller General Wright. The press and the people from one end of the state to the other have endorsed his selection. Colonel Yancey, who was passionately in love with him, represents Hickey as having been intimate with the girl and becoming engaged to her. Miss McDonald, however, has deserted to the side of the intimacy with him. He is rapidly getting his feet into shape and will soon have it in perfect working order. We learn that he will readily meet the expenses of the office somewhat on his appointment.

THE RAILROAD BILL.

The railroad bill is at last settled, and has gone to the governor. It will be remanded back to the house, and a bill of some sort will be introduced in the Fort Banks session, which will be a combination of the bills prepared by these two gentlemen. The Senate took this bill to pieces and then prepared a substitute which was adopted and sent to the house. The bill provided for three passenger trains at \$3,000 each and one secretary at \$1,200. The bill was sent to the house for concurrence. The house sent down the committee's report at \$2,400 each, and the bill was then amended to provide for two passenger trains at \$3,000 each and one secretary at \$1,200. The bill was then referred to the committee of the whole, and was voted down.

Both houses agreed to this, and the bill now only lacks the governor's signature to become law. We presume this will be given. The governor appears to be in a quandary. Both houses elect the secretary.

An immense pressure is being brought for the various favorites, and the governor will have plenty of good material to choose from.

FOREIGN FLASHES.

AFGHANISTAN. London, October 13.—Dispatches from Afghanistan contain the following: The ascent of the Afghans in S. Frederick Roberts' camp. It is hard to believe that Yakhsh Khan was not aware that his army had taken up a position to oppose the British advance upon Cabul. On the 1st of September, the ameer's messengers were passing every hour to and from Cabul by a road held by the Cabul troops. The general estimate of the loss of men and horses in the fight of the 6th, at 400.

SINIA, October 13.—General Roberts' telegram states: We have now 110 Afghan camions in our possession. There are some more in Balakash, and a few in the city.

LODHIKOT, October 13.—Sir Frederick Roberts' encampments that the Afghans have been completely routed and that the tribes who were assembled to fight have returned home. The heavy battery which is coming up with the British column has been captured by the Afghans. Heavy guns and howitzers originally presented by the British government are now in our possession. The Afghans captured our horses on the 11th inst and are now in a public entrance to Cabul on the 12th inst. Most of the influential men of the city have paid their respects to General Roberts.

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The Constitution.

ATLANTA, GA., OCTOBER 14, 1879.

The short-time movement in Oldham has been extended a month—by the end of which time the spinners doubtless hope to be well loaded up with cheap cotton.

The supreme court, now in session, will be engaged for several days in hearing political cases. It stands seven Republicans to one democrat, with one republican incapacitated. The south is entirely unrepresented. We are at the mercy, judicially speaking, of our political enemies.

It now appears that the hope of preventing a wide-spread and arduous war in Colorado hangs upon the action of Chief Ouray, who can, it is believed, keep the southern Utes from rising and perhaps pacify the White river portion of the Ute family. The report for a commission to place the blame for this outbreak where it belongs, does not seem altogether savage-like and unreasonable, at least not at first sight.

Ever Rogers has fled from the seat of government, or rather he has gone to Ohio to find it. Secretary Schurz's masterly retreat from the Ute country and Postmaster-General Key's unexpected return from East Tennessee have given the country all the rule it now enjoys at Washington except that of department clerks. It is believed, however, that the government will be again set up—say in the course of another week—in Washington.

The governors of the "Old Thirteen" are expected at Independence hall, in Philadelphia, next Monday for the purpose of starting preparations for the proposed celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the surrender of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown. The Philadelphia types are confident they will all be on hand, and that they will afterwards visit Yorktown for the purpose of looking at the site upon which it is proposed to hold a grand encampment in commemoration of the surrender.

An annual report of the commissioner of the general land office discloses some interesting facts. The disposal of public lands to actual settlers rose from 2,698,771 acres in 1877 to 8,026,685 acres in the fiscal year 1878. Much the greater part of this vast aggregate was due to entries under the homestead and timber-culture laws, the cash sales being a trifling less than those of the previous year. The latter are, however, large enough to give the illiterate a big benefit, if congress can be induced to give them that direction.

Still another terrible railroad disaster—this time in West Virginia, on the Baltimore and Ohio road. The men that caused this accident and the one in Michigan last week and all others in which carelessness predominates should be treated just as those are who needlessly sacrifice the life and property of others off railroad tracks. The fact that they are on railroad trains gives them no superior right to kill and mangle people and destroy property. An example of severe punishment is greatly needed in this class of cases.

The citadel of Belachessar, which commands Cabul, has become a pile of great interest. At this writing Sir Frederick Roberts has not occupied it, but there is very little doubt of his ability to do so. The taking of Cabul may, however, prove a far easier task than the holding of it for the holding of Cabul involves the occupation of a large country full of passes and guerrillas that can never be trusted. General Roberts's victory will be far from complete when he occupies the palace and citadel of Belachessar. He will have gained but a foothold in the center of a hornets' nest.

ATTORNEY GENERAL DEVENS wants the seat of Mr. Justice Hunt on the supreme court bench, and congress will therefore be asked to pass an act retiring Judge Hunt, who will never be able to sit with the court again, on full pay. Congress must be asked to do such thing. There is only one democrat on a bench of nine, and it will certainly do no hurt to see if events will not let Judge Clifford be slightly reinforced. It certainly would not hurt the public estimate of the court to give it a little more of a non-partisan character. Mr. Devens's bill should be postponed indefinitely as soon as it comes up.

It costs the government from four million to eight million a year to feed and care for 30,000 roving Indians. Last year these Indians cost the country \$4,629,280. In 1875 they cost nearly twice as much—or about \$300 apiece. This is altogether too high, and congress should take steps to secure cheaper board for these wandering wards of the nation. Up to the current year a recently compiled table shows that we have expended on the feeding remittances of the red men \$18,000,000, and the Indian agents are doubtless willing that we should annually add to this aggregate a very handsome sum.

SEXUALITY is practically unanimous upon the question of the abolition of slavery in Cuba. All parties say it must go, but there is great disagreement over the terms. One element in the cortex favors unconditional emancipation without compensation, the third gradual emancipation with compensation, and the fourth absolute emancipation with compensation. The last proposition will, it is believed, be adopted. Under this plan all slaves will be declared free, but they will be compelled to labor five years without pay to pay for their freedom. In other words, they will become free in some respects, and remain for a term of five years practically slaves in another and very important respect. This plan promises neither peace nor a satisfactory supply of labor while it lasts.

Ohio To-day.

The election that takes place to-day in the Buckeye state is regarded as a very important test of public sentiment. This close central state is expected to have, through its ballot-boxes to-day, a potent voice in declaring, not only whether Mr. Hayes's successor shall be a democrat or republican, but who the nominees of the respective parties shall be. If Foster is defeated, Sherman is out of the presidential race. If Ewing is elected, there is to be a boom in favor of some western democrat. But speculation of this sort is useless this morning when the battalions are actually wheeling into line armed with all-powerful ballot.

Let us, however, see what the later prophets say. Editor Richard Smith, of the stalwart Cincinnati Gazette, and a truly good man, says Foster will be elected by 25,000 majority. He thinks the business men of democratic proclivities will largely bolt Ewing. The Ger-

mans will, he says, give Hamilton county over to the republicans, including the legislative ticket—and this will give them the control of the legislature. Editor McLean, of the Enquirer, Cincinnati, best newspaper, says on the other hand that the democrats will carry both Hamilton county and the state. He did not think so two weeks ago, but the tide has turned and the democrats are active and confident. Editor Murat Halstead, who edits the independent Commercial so that a wayfarer cannot tell it from an organ of the stalgists, says the republicans will carry Hamilton county, the legislature and the state. He thinks, however, that the republican majority will not be as exemplary as it ought to be." He says the business men among the democrats who will not vote for Ewing will not amount to one per cent of the total electorate strength.

These three men are well-informed, and altogether too independent to talk what they do not believe. But they thoroughly disagree. Let us turn the men of figures for light. "Caliban," the intelligent Columbus correspondent of the Cincinnati Enquirer, reviews the state county by county. His long table of figures produce a clear majority of 15,000 in favor of Ewing. He divides the greenback vote of 36,000 into three parts, Ewing getting 20,000, Foster 5,000 and Platt the balance. We cannot better conclude these surmises than by giving Silson Hutchins's speculations: "This year it is expected the total vote will reach 650,000 upon the basis of 100,000 for each of the three candidates. The party line being strictly drawn upon both the democratic and the republican sides, the increase this fall will be divided proportionately; we then have as the vote, in round numbers, of the respective candidates this year: Foster (republican), 305,000; Ewing (democrat), 299,000; Platt (greenback), 42,000; Stewart, (prohibitionist), 6,000. Subtracting from the greenback the two-thousands 20,000 conceded to Ewing and the 2,000 allotted to Foster, and adding the probable vote stands: Ewing, 327,000; Foster, 305,000; Platt, 12,000, and Stewart, 6,000. This would give Ewing a plurality of 22,000. These figures are significant, but they can hardly be said to be based upon a political rock of Gibraltar. The increased vote may be divided in a manner more favorable to the democrats. Ewing's greenback vote may turn out to be considerably less than 28,000. And yet a possible plurality of 22,000 ought to be difficult to get over.

"On the republican side, it is claimed that Foster will gain at least 12,000 votes on Ewing on the prospective increase, while not less than 10,000 hard-money democrats will scratch Ewing and vote for Foster. This will make the figures stand: Foster, 321,000; Ewing, 311,000; with Platt and Stewart as before. The plurality is 10,000. Viewing the opposite side in this case also there would seem to be no reasonable foundation for the hope that 10,000, or even 1,000 democrats will repudiate Ewing. And for the claim that Foster will gain largely on the whole vote in the increase, there is even less reason."

Railroad Management.

We invite attention to the letter of Colonel H. S. Haines, superintendent of the Atlantic and Gulf railroad, which we publish elsewhere. It is brief but suggestive. He shows that the avarice of the large shipper equals, if it does not exceed, the rapacity of railroad managers, and gives us a very picturesque view of the situation as it existed previous to the organization of the railroad association known as the pool. He subscribes to the chapters and completing the pendant rhombuses. Those who have perused the work say there is a Sappho subtlety about the lighter passage that must be regarded as the highest tribute that can be paid to the framers of the Baltimore Sunday law.

There is an air of posthumous about the Hon. Montgomery Blair that Mr. Tilden cannot too promptly recognize.

To-morrow you will probably know how you ought to have been in the Ohio election.

A political mistake in the indictment against the Rev. Mr. Hayden, of Connecticut, will probably allow him to escape punishment.

A few more campaign odds like that caught in Ohio will have the effect of getting the backbone of the Hon. Zachary Chandler.

Mr. Evans contends, we presume, that a man like Mosby, who fought the government, and in the elevated language of the New York Tribune, threatened the life of the nation, has no right to discover that the democratic party is eminently first. We shall have to send to New York to learn what the nation thinks of that.

Even the pronoun of an eighteen-year-old campaign poet seems to have no effect upon the wear and tear of the material.

COLONEL JOHN A. COCKERILL's operatic novel, "The Nellow Man," will be given to the public at an early day. The colonel is now engaged in publishing the overture to the chapters and completing the pendant rhombuses. Those who have perused the work say there is a Sappho subtlety about the lighter passage that must be regarded as the highest tribute that can be paid to the framers of the Baltimore Sunday law.

Commissioner LeDoux ought to issue a pamphlet against the burning of gin-houses to Foster. This would be better than an attempt to promulgate a iron patch in the back-yard of the agricultural department.

The hyphen ornament appears to be eating into the vitals of the St. Louis Times-Journal.

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GENERAL SHERMAN has made a fierce campaign in the west in favor of Mr. Hayes as a weather prophet. In the meantime, Mr. Rogers is running the government in comparative obscurity; but it is generally the case that truth prefers to eat the corn in the trough quietly without ever attempting to kick off the stalks.

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